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THE FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

N. O. WALLACE, [Proprietor.]
"Let all the ends thou aim'st at be thy Country's, thy God's, and Truth's."
Established December 15th, 1850. FAYETTEVILLE, TENNESSEE: THURSDAY, JANUARY 27, 1876. VOL. XXII—NO. 47.

The Amnesty Debate.

It is doubtless true that, as to the merits of the foody debate that has occupied the time and absorbed the attention of the House of Representatives for four days, the advantages rest with the Democratic side of the House—Blaine's attack was met with ability, and answered. The defense has brought to light some facts of which the North was ignorant, and which will serve to banish some prejudices that have a warm resting place in the frigid States north of Mason and D.C.'s line. It is also true that the Democratic side of the House—Blaine's attack was met with ability, and answered. The defense has brought to light some facts of which the North was ignorant, and which will serve to banish some prejudices that have a warm resting place in the frigid States north of Mason and D.C.'s line. It is also true that the Democratic side of the House—Blaine's attack was met with ability, and answered. The defense has brought to light some facts of which the North was ignorant, and which will serve to banish some prejudices that have a warm resting place in the frigid States north of Mason and D.C.'s line.

A Victim of a Chin-Mill.

A man who had been nearly talked to death by loquacious barbers, says the Chicago Tribune, went into a shop the other day which he had never patronized before, and handed one of the artists a card bearing the words: "Give me an easy shave!" The barber motioned him to a chair, and then, turning around, winked at his fellow-laborers, and said: "Here's a deal and dumb'un, boys. Wants an easy shave." "Well, if you wash him, he can't talk back," replied one, who was lolling in his chair, waiting for "next." "No, you bet he can't," returned the first. "An easy shave be blowed! Why, he's got bristles on him like a Texas bear, and his skin looks tougher than a can't mule's."

Learned Disquisition upon the Horse and Ass.

In the trial of White vs. Lee at the October term of our Circuit Court, involving a construction of the exemption laws, His Honor, Judge Guild, delivered a charge to the jury from which we take the following as fully sustaining his reputation as a profound jurist and able lawyer: "Our Supreme Court has very properly adjudged that the exemption laws made in behalf of poor persons shall be liberally construed and enforced; for instance, a horse and yoke of oxen, cart and two horse wagon are exempt by the words of the statute. Our Supreme Court, Chief Justice Nicholson delivering the opinion, have solemnly adjudged that a horse is an ass and an ass is a horse, belonging to the same species. While Judge Nicholson is good authority in the law, he is equally distinguished as a horse and assologist; and hereafter a horse must be regarded as an ass and an ass as a horse. It is known in the early days of Judea, the ass was the animal principally in use, either for riding or for draught; yet history leaves us in doubt whether the ass is the progenitor of the horse, or the horse the progenitor of the ass. While it is a mooted question whether they germinate from the same root, yet amidst the darkness we have the light of our chief justice that they are of the same species.

Choice Poetry.

For the Fayetteville Observer.
Cumberland Mountain.
BY MUSA DOWD.
To my beloved Brother E. Blake Parks.
Away, away, the strong iron horse
Is bearing me from loved ones, to roam,
Into the land where the immigrant goes,
Into the wilderness to erect a new home.
Away from dear old Cumberland Mountain,
Whose fresh sweet breeze invigorated my life,
Near whose base I sported in childhood,
Far from the grating din and strife.
At whose mammoth side I've gazed in wonder,
Lost in dreams of the treasures within,
Watching it dash in a glow of splendor,
As the sun flashed o'er its purple rind.
In its lofty shadow my youth expanded,
Fresh as the flowers that grew on its side,
Whose majestic peaks I've often clambered,
Viewing the country fair and wide.
I've quenched my thirst at the clear cool streams,
That sprang from its rugged breast,
Lulled by the breeze from its shaggy brow,
Each night I've sunk to rest.
Ah! what shall be, when I see you again?
Dear old Mountain, never lost to my mind!
I envy your loftiness, that I could look down
On the dearly loved brother I've left behind.
Who perhaps even now, gazes up at your brow
With a sadness never known before,
Thinking of one in a far distant land,
Who'll rest in your shadow no more.
Ah, let us possess our souls in patience,
That though it smite, we may kiss the rod,
Yet a little while, and we'll all rest together
In the shadow of the Mountain of God.
South Gabriel, Durnal Co., Texas, Dec. 20.

Why He Wanted the Tiger.

Those who attended the sale of animals from Barnum's hippodrome in Bridgeport, the other day, report the following occurrence: A tiger was being offered. The bid ran up to \$4,500. This was made by a man who was a stranger, and to him it was knocked down. Barnum, who had been eyeing the stranger during the bidding, now went up to him and said: "Pardon me for asking the question, but will you tell me where you are from?" "Down South a bit," responded the man. "Are you connected with any show?" "No." "And are you buying this animal for yourself?" "Yes." Barnum shifted about uneasily for a moment, looked alternately at the man and the tiger, and evidently trying his best to reconcile the two together. "Now, young man," he finally said, "you need not take this animal unless you want to, for there are those here who will take it off your hands." "I don't want to sell," was the quiet reply. "What on earth are you going to do with such an ugly beast if you have no show of your own, and are not buying for some one who is a showman?" "Well, I'll tell you," said the purchaser. "My wife died about three weeks ago. We had lived together for ten years, and I miss her." He paused to wipe his eyes and steady his voice, and then added: "So I've bought this tiger."

National Banking.

The New York Herald, in a prominent editorial of a late issue, makes the following suggestions in regard to the policy of the Government's giving to the banks the profit upon its own credit: "The national bank notes circulate on the credit of the Government, and not on the credit of the banks that issue them. Why should the Government be responsible for any other promissory notes than its own? Why should it give away its credit for the profit of banking institutions? If it be for the security of the people, the people would be equally secure if the whole currency consisted of greenbacks, and the Government would receive the profit of the paper circulation. When a man borrows bank notes he merely borrows the credit of the bank. A merchant whose credit is so good that another wealthy merchant indorses his notes for nothing, goes to a bank and gives the promissory note of himself and his indorser in exchange for promissory notes of the bank for the same amount, and pays seven per cent. discount for the use of a credit which is really no better than his own. If the greenbacks were withdrawn the Government itself might go to a bank for a loan and pay six or seven per cent. for the use of bank notes whose circulating power depends on its own indorsement; that is to say, the Government buys back at a heavy discount its own credits which have been given to the bank. This is absurd. Why should not the Government have the full advantage of its own credit? When citizens pay for an exchange of credit, why should it be normally for the fictitious credit of a bank instead of directly for the real credit of the Government which gives the bank notes their circulating power? Great profits are made by the exchange of the credit of solvent individuals for the credit of the National banks, and these profits rightfully belong to the Government whose credit, and not that of the banks, gives currency to the bank notes."

Church Directory.

Presbyterian, Fayetteville—services every Sabbath at 10:30 and at night; Rev Geo Hall, pastor; Sunday school at 8 A. M.
Methodist, Fayetteville—services every Sabbath at 10:30 and at night; Rev A. Lawrence, pastor; Sunday school at 8 o'clock.
Cumberland Presbyterian—services every Sabbath at 10:30 and at night; Rev C. P. Duvall, pastor; Sunday school at 8 o'clock.
Episcopal, Fayetteville—services 1st Sabbath in each month at 11 and at night; Rev W. A. Gill, preacher in charge; Sunday school at 9 A. M.
United Church, Pleasant Plains—services 1st Sabbath in each month at 11 and at night; Rev Mr. Barham, preacher in charge—2nd and 4th Sabbath each month at 11 by the Associate Reformed Presbyterians, Rev J. B. Muse, pastor. Union Sunday school at 9 A. M.
A. K. Presbyterian, New Hope, services 1st and 3rd Sabbaths at 11; 2nd, 4th and 5th Sabbaths at 11—Rev A. S. Sloan, pastor.
Methodist, Mulberry—services 1st Sabbath in each month at 11 o'clock and at night; every Sunday night; Rev W. J. Collier, pastor; Sunday School at 8.
Cumberland Presbyterian—services 4th Sunday each month at 11 o'clock a. m. and at night; Rev M. M. M. pastor; Sabbath school 9 A. M.; Mulberry—church services Saturday before 1st Sabbath in each month; services 1st Sabbath at 11 A. M.; Van House pastor; Sabbath school at 9.
United Presbyterian, Lincoln—services every Sabbath at 11:15 A. M.; Rev J. W. Wait, pastor; Sunday school at 10.
Methodist, Shady Grove, (Shelby's creek)—services 1st Sabbath in each month at 11 o'clock and at night; Rev O. C. Clenny, preacher in charge; Mulberry—services 2nd Sabbath at 11 A. M.; Rev W. A. Gill, preacher in charge.
Cumberland Presbyterian, Oak Creek, (near Fayetteville)—services 1st Sabbath in each month at 11 o'clock; Rev A. W. Sutherland, supply.
Presbyterian, Unity, on the Petersburg road, 5 miles North of Fayetteville, 1st and 3rd Sabbaths in each month—also Swan Creek Church, 2nd and 4th Sabbaths in each month; Rev I. P. Osborne, pastor.
Cumberland Presbyterian, Cane Creek, on Fishing Ford road, 5 miles North of Fayetteville, 2nd and 4th Sabbaths each month; Rev J. B. Tigert, pastor.
Methodist, Oak Hill—services 4th Sabbath each month at 10 o'clock.
Cumberland Presbyterian—Rev N. D. Crawford, pastor.
Methodist—services 2nd Sabbath at 10 A. M.; Rev W. B. Lowery, P. C.
Cumberland Presbyterian—services 4th Sabbath at 10 A. M.; Rev J. W. Wait, pastor.
Union Sunday school at 8 P. M. every Sabbath; prayer meeting Wednesday night.
Mt. Hermon, Flintville circuit—services 2nd Sabbath and preceding Saturday; Rev W. A. Gill, preacher in charge.
Methodist, Flintville circuit—services 4th Sabbath and preceding Saturday; Rev W. A. Gill, preacher in charge.
Missionary Baptist, Norris Creek, (Back-ey)—services 2nd Sabbath and Sunday in each month; Rev S. L. Sanders, pastor.

Mail Directory.

Fayetteville Post-Office.
Railroad—leaves every day except Sunday at 6 A. M.; arrives at 5 P. M. Supplies the following offices: Kelson, Lincoln, Flintville, Oregon, George's Store, Elora, Hunt's Station, Salem, Winchester and Decherd.
Shelbyville stage—arrives Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 10 A. M.; leaves Monday at 2 P. M.; supplies Mulberry, Lynchburg, Booneville, County Line, Shelbyville, Huntsville stage—leaves Monday and Thursday at 9 A. M.; arrives Tuesday and Friday at 4 P. M. Supplies Harpers Branch, Goschen, Hazle Green, Meridianville and Huntsville.
Shelbyville horse—leaves Mondays and Thursdays at 9 A. M.; arrives Tuesday and Friday at 4 P. M. Supplies Norris Creek, Chestnut Ridge, Lawrenceburg and Shelbyville.
Palaski horse—arrives every Friday at 12 M.; leaves same day at 12:30. Supplies Grafton, Boone Hill, Millville, Pingah, Bradshaw and Palaski.
Blanche horse—leaves every Friday at 8 A. M.; arrives Saturday at 3 P. M. Supplies Camargo, Molino, Cold Water, Blanche. Money orders can be obtained at this office upon post offices in all parts of the United States. A list of Money Order offices may be seen on application. Rates of commission for Money Orders are as follows: Not exceeding \$15.....10 cents
Over 15 and not exceeding \$30.....15 do
do 30 do do 40 do.....20 do
do 40 do do 50 do.....25 do
do 50 do do 100 do.....35 do
W. B. DOUTHAT, P. M.

He Wanted Two Dollars.

Not many days ago the family of a well-to-do reputable gentleman living in upper part of New York were preparing to move. During temporary absence of the master of the house, and while the wife and one of her daughters were bargaining with a drayman at an open hall door, a young ruffian, over fifteen years of age, put himself at the steps, and with violent and unprovoked violence, he seized the \$2 they owed him. A violent protest was made, attract the attention of neighbors and passers by, and succeeded. In vain the father publicly assailed the ruffian to reason with him. He went to everything but \$2 and finally, at the desire of his daughter, paid him the money whereupon he ran a way as fast as possible. It was afterwards ascertained that he had played game successfully in several places!

Good.

The democratic house cannot afford to give a dollar to the centennial. There is no warrant in the constitution for such an appropriation; and if there was the people of the United States are now too poor to have voted away \$1,500,000. The Holman resolution must be adhered to.—*Seignour (Indiana) Democrat.*

How It Was Settled.

Two woodchoppers in Neosho, Kansas, could not agree as to whether one owed the other fifty cents; the end of the altercation was the murder of the alleged creditor by the alleged debtor. Bill Gideon, the murderer, mounted a mule that he found hitched by the village store and rode away. Mr. Short, the owner of the mule, got on a horse and overtook the fugitive in a lonely place. "Now," said Bill, drawing a revolver and aiming at his unarmed antagonist, "you've got to ride with me all day. If I let you go you'll alarm the country, and I don't want to kill you. Come along, and if you attempt to speak to any body we meet I'll blow your brains out." Short dared not disobey, and they rode on together. Gideon told whoever they met that they were searching for stray cattle. They kept on for thirty-six hours, and at the end of that time Short, having no saddle, was exhausted. Gideon then quit him, leaving the mule and completing his escape on foot.

THE RATED HOUSEHOLD.

The January number of the Januagood period contains a fine engraving of the Centennial grounds, the Centennial belfry. It is published by Household Publishing Co., 41 Park Row, New York. \$1.10 a year.

How to Get Rich.

A merchant had just as well expect to get rich by closing his doors and keeping his goods concealed from public view, as to hope to succeed in business without advertising, while his contemporaries are continually exhibiting their stocks to the public gaze and inviting calls from purchasers. It is just as natural for the subscribers of newspapers to buy of those who advertise in it, as it is for children to follow soldiers when on parade. The simple fact of seeing certain goods published, morning after morning, has an irresistible attraction that will fasten itself upon the mind and never fails to guide each reader to the very store at which his or her wants can be at once supplied. Every merchant of common sense knows it to be so; and yet many of them fail to resort to the very method to make sales which is used to induce them to make purchases.

Good.

That's our sentiments. Let us retrench and reform. Spot every member of Congress who votes for squandering a million and a half of the people's money in that way, when the country is needing every dollar to meet her actual indebtedness.—*Shelbyville Commercial.*

Only One Way Out.

St. Louis Republican.
The State of Tennessee has at last reached the end of its financial rope, or the bottom of its money-box—whichever is the proper figure. Gov. Porter informs the bondholders that the January interest on their bonds will not be paid because there is no money in the Treasury to pay with. There was \$255,000 borrowed to meet the last January interest, and funds now in the Treasury must be used to repay this loan. The late Legislature did not make any provisions for the payment of interest, nor for payment of the debt, and the Governor gives it as his opinion that the people are not able to pay their debts in its present proportions—about \$32,000,000. This is the third State—Virginia and North Carolina being the others—that, without formally repudiating or disowning its debts, confesses its inability to pay it. The aggregate indebtedness of these three States is over \$100,000,000. There is no means of enforcing payments, and as the bondholders are dependent entirely on the will of the people of the indebted State, the only way out of the difficulty would appear to be a compromise of claims at a figure which the States can and will pay.

How to Get Rich.

A correspondent of the New York Tribune, who lately saw the Sultan of Turkey riding out, says: He rode in a carriage drawn by four fine horses, and the authorities had, as is the custom, covered up the pitfalls of the pavement along his route with six inches of sand, well watered and rolled. His Majesty enjoyed a comfortable ride over well made roads; but after he had passed, the sand was all swept up and moved in carts for use next time, and the pitfalls returned.

Cox's Reputed Program.

We have it from high authority, says the Richmond Whig, that the chairman of the Committee on Banking, the Hon. S. S. Cox, of New York, will at an early day report a bill proposing a repeal of the specie resumption act, though affirming the principle without fixing the date. The proposition will be made, it is asserted, in the interest of humanity and reconciliation of the Eastern and Western Democracy. The previous question will be called, debate cut off, and the same tactics under which the Senate resumption act was carried through the House last January will be observed in sending the adverse bill back to the Senate. The movement, too, we are assured, will be solidly in the interest of legal tenders, and not in favor of National bank notes.

How to Get Rich.

There is scarcely a study in which more fresh, apt and delightful instruction can be given than in geography, and there is scarcely a study which is made more uninteresting to pupils. A speaker in a recent teachers' institute neatly described the result of the present method. He said that he once entered an intermediate school in Ohio, and suddenly asked the pupils in geography to point toward Hudson's Bay. A majority of the hands went up toward the ceiling of the room. Knowing it was near the upper part of the map, the pupils seemed to have its location somewhere in the sky fully settled in their minds.

The South and Mr. Hill's Speech.

Mr. George Nordhoff, the intelligent Washington correspondent of the New York Herald, sends the following special to his paper in relation to the amnesty debate. As a matter of justice to the Southern Representatives it should have general circulation: "The amnesty debate is substantially closed. The general opinion this evening among the democrats is that they have been led into a trap and wantonly sacrificed. There is a great deal of grumbling and dissatisfaction at the turn matters have taken, and it is a noticeable fact that this dissatisfaction is greatest among the Southern Democrats. The greatest number of these are of strong conservative tendencies. They have come here with a desire to stir up no bad blood and to let bygones be bygones. They have not taken a very decided stand so far in the councils of their party, most of them being new men, but they were full of disgust at the manner in which the Louisiana question was dragged into the House on the first day of the session, which was, as many of them said, against their better judgment, and they now deplore the amnesty debate as injurious to the party and reviving memories and prejudices which had better pass away. It is probable from what leading Southern men now say, that if the question had been left to them for determination they would have urged that Mr. Blaine's substitute should be adopted with a mild protest against the exclusion of Davis, or that Mr. Randall's bill should not be brought forward at all. They deplore Mr. Hill's speech as extremely injudicious, and it is openly said that the night before he spoke Southern members and Senators who knew him urged him not to speak. Northern members feel the speech and the whole debate to be a misfortune, and several declare that it would lose their party thousands of votes.

"The Democratic side still lacks discipline, and there is a disposition among some of the leaders to act without full consultation with the rank and file or with each other. In this respect the Republicans have an important advantage over their opponents. It begins also to be suspected that the Southern Democrats have, as a body, and excluding a few such men as Mr. Hill, more moderation and conservative feeling than the mass of the Northern men on their side. It was noticeable to-day that almost all the members who served in the Southern army were strongly opposed to the debates and to Mr. Hill's speech, and many of them declare that they would have been ready to accept the Blaine substitute as a practical measure which both Houses will pass."

It is charged that the Republican in Indiana is Dr. Peters of Decatur. He spent considerable money at a church fair buying votes for a hand-some cane to be given to the most popular doctor, and, failing to win the prize, has sued the church for his money.